

Lice Policy

A parent/guardian is expected to notify the school office if their child has lice or if it is suspected that a child may have lice. If a student is suspected of having head lice, he or she will be sent to the nurse's office for an examination. If lice are found in a child's hair, the child will be sent home. It is recommended to follow up with the student's health care provider to determine the best course of treatment.

Upon returning to school, a nurse or qualified staff member will examine the child's hair for lice. The child's hair will be checked again in 7-10 days. It is highly recommended that the child's parent/guardian continue to comb through the student's hair daily for the next two weeks as this physically removes the lice and nits. Lice information and further resources are available. Please contact the school office for this additional information.

The sibling's hair of the affected child may be checked for head lice, but the entire class will not be checked unless warranted. Parents in the classroom of the child affected will be notified to prevent further spread. Girls are encouraged to pull their hair back. It is recommended not to share hats, combs, hairpieces, etc.

St. Peter Catholic School reserves the right to alter this policy as needed.

Head Lice, School and Your Child: A Helpful Guide

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Head Lice Fast Facts

- Adults are small (1/16–1/8-inch long), wingless and brown-colored. They have pincher-like claws which help them firmly grasp human hair. Lice feed on blood.
- Head lice develop in three stages: egg, nymph and adult. Female lice lay 8–10 eggs a day, eggs hatch in seven days and mature to an adult in another seven days. Lice live for about 30 days.
- Lice do not jump, fly or crawl long distances.
- Head lice are transmitted through head-to-head contact or immediate sharing of items like hats, combs or headphones.
- There are several products that help to control head lice but you may have to use multiple products multiple times to completely remedy the issue.

Head Lice and the Return to School

While we associate head lice with going back to school, the truth is lice are rarely transmitted in schools. Lice are most often transmitted among close friends, cousins, siblings and other relatives during events such as sleepovers, camps and extended visits. It is best to teach your child about situations in which head lice can be transmitted and how to prevent passing it among friends.

How are Head Lice Transmitted?

Transmission occurs through close, head-to-head contact, such as hugging, immediate hat or headphone sharing, sharing hair brushes or costume sharing, or sharing a bed or pillow. Lice do not live or breed on inanimate objects or other animals besides human heads. Even items in contact with head lice such as clothes, hats, headphones, blankets, rugs, etc. will have a low risk of transmitting head lice after 24–48 hours of non-use.

How Can I Tell if my Child has Head Lice?

An active infestation of head lice is defined as live, moving and feeding individuals. To inspect your child's head, you will need: a bright light, a comb and a magnifying glass.

Have your child sit in a chair and comb the hair, close to the scalp, to inspect for adult lice or their eggs.

What you are looking for:

Viable eggs — Eggs (aka nits) are less than 1/32-inch long, light brown/yellow/white, oval-shaped, and are glued to one side of the hair shaft. Lice eggs are located no more than 1/4 inch from the scalp and are common at the nape of the neck and close to ears.



Egg or nit attached to hair shaft.

Hatched eggs are pearly white and remain attached to the hair. Due to hair growth over time, nits are considered non-viable if found 1/4–1/2-inch from the scalp.

Adults — Adult lice are 1/16–1/8-inch long, wingless, brown-colored insects. They have pincher-like claws allowing them to firmly grasp hair shaft.



Magnified adult louse, which are the size of sesame seeds.

Other symptoms of an active case of head lice include tickling sensations, difficulty sleeping, rashes from scratching and an itchy scalp. Make sure the problem is, in fact, head lice and not dandruff, sand, dirt or hairspray.

How do I Treat for Head Lice?

Mechanical treatment includes combing hair with a fine-toothed, metal comb to remove viable nits and lice, repeated every few days for at least two weeks.

In addition, there is a variety of FDA-approved **pediculicides** (lice killers) sold over-the-counter or as a prescription treatment (see table on next page). These products are safe and effective when used as directed.



Some instructions include combing hair to remove lice and nits.

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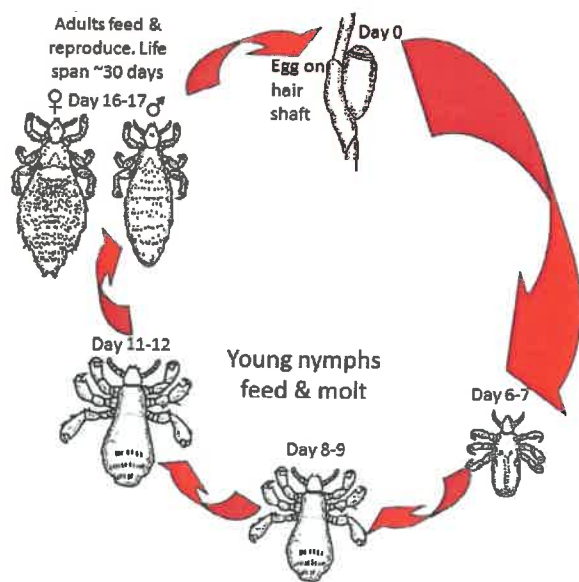
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Commonly Used Pediculicides (as of 9/20/2016)

Brand Name (Active Ingredient)	Minimum Age	Hair Condition	Time on Hair	Comb to remove dead lice & eggs	Second Treatment	Notes
Nix® (Permethrin lotion, 1%)	2 months	Damp, but washed	10 minutes	Yes	Only if live lice after 7 days	Over the counter Kills lice, not eggs
Rid® (Pyrethrins, 33%, piperonyl butoxide, 4%)	2 years	Dry	10 minutes	Yes	Required after 7-10 days	Over the counter Kills lice, not eggs Do not use if allergic to ragweed
Ulesfia® lotion (Benzyl alcohol lotion, 5%)	6 months	Dry	10 minutes	Not required	Required after 7 days	Prescription medication Kills lice, not eggs Dosage depends on length of hair
Sklice® (Ivermectin lotion, 0.5%)	6 months	Dry	10 minutes	Yes	No	Prescription medication Kills lice, new nymphs
Ovide® (Malathion lotion, 0.5%)	6 years	Dry	8-12 hours	Not required	Only if live lice after 7-9 days	Prescription medication Kills lice, some eggs Flammable product
Natroba® (Spinosad, 0.9% topical suspension)	4 years	Dry	10 minutes	Not required	Only if live lice after 7 days	Prescription medication Kills lice, eggs

Be sure to follow directions. Some require a second treatment to kill new nymphs because most pediculicides cannot penetrate eggs. Abide the warnings of minimum age, potential allergic reactions, amount of product and time pediculicide remains on scalp — more is not better.

Objects such as brushes, combs and ponytail holders in contact 24-48 hours prior to treatment can be washed, soaked and dried in temperatures greater than 130°F to kill all stages of lice. Sheets can be laundered in hot water. Upholstery and carpets can be vacuumed — be sure to practice proper vacuum management (i.e. empty and wash canister or discard bag). To protect children from unnecessary pesticide exposure, insecticide sprays are not recommended for objects in the home.



Head louse life cycle. Most pediculicide treatments are ineffective on eggs, therefore require a second treatment after 7 days.

Are There any Natural Remedies to Protect my Head from Head Lice?

There are no scientifically proven preventative treatments or protective shields to protect one's scalp from head lice. We do not recommend any home remedies posted on the internet. They may irritate the scalp and skin, damage hair and have little to no effect on head lice.

What are the Reasons our Household Struggles to Control Head Lice?

Some reasons for ineffective lice treatment are misdiagnosis, improper treatment, lack of thoroughness, insecticide resistance and repeated reinfestation.

Treatment with pediculicides must be methodical and thorough, following the directions included with the product to break the louse life cycle. Performing a pediculicide hair treatment combined with combing, will kill and physically remove lice and nits.

Check heads periodically and treat all family members with active lice at the same time to prevent reinfestation between treated and contagious members. Treating heads with pediculicides when no live lice are present will not deter or kill lice at a later time, and only exposes individuals to unnecessary insecticides.

If lice are a persistent problem in your family, consider who and what activities may be the source of the active infestation. Discourage close head-to-head contact with other children and sharing personal items such as brushes, caps, headphones and pillows. Launder and dry linens and clothes, vacuum carpeting and bag any items that cannot be laundered.

For more information, contact your local Extension office. Nebraska Extension locations can be found at <http://extension.unl.edu>

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How to Examine for Head Lice

Use bright light to look at:

- ① Crown of head
- ② Bangs
- ③ Behind both ears
- ④ Nape of neck

How to inspect

- ① Place gloves on your hands
- ② Use fingers to separate hair and create a part. The part should allow you to clearly see the person's scalp.
- ③ Look for lice crawling on the scalp where the hair is parted or on the hair shaft. The lice will be dark in color and the size of a poppyseed.
- ④ Look for nits near hair follicle about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from scalp. Nits (eggs) will be white or yellowish-brown. Nits are often more easily seen than lice, especially when the person has dark hair.
- ⑤ Also look behind both ears and near the back of the neck. You may see lice or nits. You may also see bites.

SCREENING TIP:

To distinguish between dandruff and nits, try to flick or pull off the white speck. Dandruff is easily pulled off, but nits are not.

Change gloves between each child's examination and wash your hands after all examinations are completed.

The size of a nit (egg), nymph, and louse relative to a penny



CDC photos

A. Checking hair for lice



CDC photos

B. Nits (lice eggs) on hair



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